

## INCREASE CADETS WEST POINT PLAN

### Superintendent's Report Outlines Needs of 1,300 Body.

## MAY DOUBLE SIZE OF CORPS

In Event Congress Authorizes That Increase It Should Appropriates \$1,900,000, Colonel Townsley Believes. Would Bring Into Army 300 West Pointers Every Year.

West Point, N. Y.—That a serious effort will be made in the next congress to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy here to 1,200 or 1,300, which would increase the corps to the peace strength of a regiment and would bring into the army about 300 West Pointers every year, about twice as many as is now the case, is indicated in the annual report of Colonel C. P. Townsley, the superintendent of the academy, just sent to the war department.

Colonel Townsley believes that 1,300 is the maximum strength to which the West Point corps can be increased, and he points out that in the event congress authorizes that increase it should appropriate the money needed to house and care for the increased number of cadets, which would be about \$1,900,000.

If the corps is increased a new mess hall, a new barracks building, a new hospital, new quarters for officers and



Photo by American Press Association.  
COLONEL TOWNSLEY.

their families, who will be ordered here as instructors, are among the structures that will be imperatively needed and immediately. The plans for these buildings and the enlargement, reconstruction or rearrangement of others, it is understood, can be available at any time.

In addition to improvements and whether the corps is increased or not, Colonel Townsley recommends that an appropriation of \$350,000 be made for a new hotel on the government reservation, to take the place of the present "three bath" structure, which has the distinction of being the oldest hotel in the Hudson valley.

"If an increase of the corps of cadets to 1,200 or 1,300 is authorized," Colonel Townsley adds, "this increase should be gradual and distributed over a period of four years, so as not to have the increase occur all in one class."

Colonel Townsley directs attention to the fact that many candidates for cadetships are rejected because of physical defects, eighty of the 483 examined the past year having failed. He observes, however, that the physical requirements are none too rigid for those who will be expected to meet the strenuous life in field service.

"With the law of 1910, which is now extended to 1923, in force and the present standards for entrance maintained," says the report, "I believe that the academy can secure enough cadets to keep up its capacity of 700 very closely. The desire of the academy being to secure the best and most promising material for officers in the regular army, there should be no lowering of its standards for entrance or of its requirements as to discipline or academic work."

## MY! HE'LL BE BUSY.

### Weds Widow With Eighteen Children; Grandfather of Thirteen Others.

Camden, N. J.—George Washington Henry, fifty-five, a Hurlville blacksmith, married Mrs. Henrietta Verfillee, sixty-four, a widow of Gloucester City, and the wedding increased the number of his near relatives by eighteen—the children of his wife. Mrs. Verfillee kept a little store in Gloucester City, and it was there that the couple met.

Not content with stepfathering all the young Verfilles, Henry will also take up the job of step-grandfathering thirteen other young people. The ceremony was performed in Gloucester City's city hall by Mayor Anderson. Henry is thinking of starting a card index system to keep all his new relatives in order, it is said.

## ENFORCE GRASS WIDOW RULE

### Civil Service Examiners Bar All Applicants of This Type.

Washington.—The rule of the post-office department that "no grass widows need apply" was adhered to by the examiners of the civil service commission in examining applicants for government positions. This is not a new rule, but it is being enforced more strictly now than ever before.

The postoffice department has had a regulation for several years that barred from its civil service roll married women. Grass widows are considered married, but divorced women are not and therefore are eligible.

Recently the postoffice department and the civil service commission let up on the grass widows somewhat. Women who were separated from their husbands without fault of their own and were struggling for a living were admitted, but the drawing of the line between those who were grass widows for cause and those who were grass widows by no fault of their own became a bone of contention, and all grass widows were barred.

## WED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

### Sweethearts Before Civil War Now Happy Together.

Lexington, Ky.—Oliver Marcum and Mrs. Mary H. Murray were married by the Rev. J. S. Thompson at the minister's home here. Marcum is seventy-two years old and his bride seventy-one.

The couple were sweethearts before the civil war and had not met in fifty years until the day before they were married. The bridegroom and the minister who married him served in the same company in the federal army.

Marcum's first wife died four years ago. His bride had been a widow many years.

## GIRL IS DEPUTY CORONER.

### Miss Edison, Who Became Doctor In June, Gets Post In West.

Seattle, Wash.—The little city of Tolt has the distinction of having the first woman deputy coroner appointed in this state.

Dr. Hazel Edison, who was graduated last June from Rush Medical college at Chicago, hung out her shingle in Tolt in July. With a runabout she makes calls in all parts of her mountainous territory and is already popular. As deputy coroner she will have to investigate all violent and suspicious deaths in her district.

## CRACKED HEAD THAT HEALS HELP TO BRAIN

### Results In Regeneration of Tissues, Says Professor.

Chicago.—For fifteen years Charles Manning Child, associate professor of zoology in the University of Chicago, has been experimenting on plants and animals to solve the problem of youth and age. As the result, in his "Senescence and Rejuvenescence," Professor Child turns upside down a lot of current notions about growth and death.

He prescribes regular fasts, provided no organic disease exists. He suggests vacations or changes in mental occupation after long continued mental labor in a particular field. The effect of change is the rejuvenation of the nerve cells, he finds, and this means the nerve cells are built up anew as in youth.

Professor Child utters a warning against overeating. Overnutrition, he says, increases the rate of senescence. All life, he points out, is a development toward senescence and death. Nature's idea is to build up a man, have him do his duty toward increasing the species and then move on to disintegration.

Injuries, when death does not follow, result in the regeneration of the tissues affected, and this regeneration makes those tissues young again.

Cracked paste that heals is good for the brain. From this comes the explanation of the old familiar story of the man who, recovering from an almost fatal injury or a serious illness, becomes healthier, more vigorous and youthful than before. It also confirms the old one about the idiot who, being hit a terrific blow on the head, regains his reason.

## RICH WIDOW ADOPTS PASTOR.

### Young Preacher With Family Announces News From Pulpit.

Ashland, Ore.—The Rev. Arthur R. Blackstone, pastor of the Baptist church here, has been adopted by a wealthy widow, Mrs. Aurelia Ferguson, who had made him her heir. His benefactress' estate is estimated at \$100,000.

The minister retains the name of Blackstone. He is a young man with a family. To forestall criticism he announced the news from his pulpit.

## Makes Squirrels Work.

Clarkeville, Ga.—John D. Keeler, a popular barber of this city, is believed to be the first man to put squirrels to work. He has a pair in front of his shop, and they turn the usual barber's colored sign. The little animals keep the cylinder turning almost as continuously as a motor, and the irregularity of the movement attracts great attention.

## WILSON AND CABINET PRAYED

### Bishop Tells of Incident at White House—Informed by Senator.

Indianapolis.—How President Wilson went down on his knees and led his cabinet in prayer at a recent meeting was told here by Bishop William F. Anderson of Cincinnati at a session of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference.

A United States senator told the bishop of the incident. The senator had heard it from one of the cabinet members who had prayed with the president.

"When the president arrived at the cabinet meeting," said Bishop Anderson, "his face was solemn. It was evident that serious affairs of the nation were on his mind. He said to the cabinet members:

"I don't know whether you men believe in prayer or not. I do. Let us pray and ask the help of God."

"And right there the president of the United States fell upon his knees, and the members of the cabinet did the same, and the president offered a prayer to God."

## MAKE MUDDHOLES FOR LIVING.

### Missourians Cultivate Traps For Automobiles, Official Charges.

Jefferson City, Mo.—That mudholes in the road are carefully nurtured in many communities in Missouri by persons who find it profitable to pull automobiles out of them when they get stuck is charged by State Highway Commissioner Buffum in a road bulletin.

The issuance of this bulletin followed the action of a Callaway county farmer, who refused to pull the automobile of Mrs. James Houchin out of a creek bed until she gave him \$25.

## THIRTEEN EXPLAINS DEFEAT!

### Unlucky Number Was Also Aided by Killing Black Cat.

California, Pa.—T. J. Underwood, comptroller of Washington county, ascribes to "thirteens" his defeat as candidate for sheriff at the primaries.

In the first place his name, Tom J. Underwood, contains thirteen letters. The license number of his yellow campaign car was 113. On Friday, Aug. 13, while riding in his car with another candidate now numbered among the also rans, he ran over and killed a black cat. The number of signers on Mr. Underwood's petition was 113.

## CAN RUN TRUCK FARM AND YET USE NO LAND

### Says He Found Way to Grow Plants on Chemical Diet.

Cleveland, O.—J. A. Smith, manager of a drug store here, claims to have growing in his greenhouse healthy sweet corn planted in absorbent cotton which has been treated only with the proper chemical food the corn requires. In another greenhouse, he declares, he has tomatoes thriving in washed lake sand.

Mr. Smith has worked on his discovery for seven years. He believes he has learned just what food each plant requires and in just what proportions to feed it nitrogen, potash and the other necessary chemicals. He claims to have a diet formula for almost every known plant and vegetable.

Having made an analysis of the soil, he introduces the chemicals in which that soil is weak for the production of a given plant. Any kind of soil will do. Even cinders will suffice. The only use for the soil in Mr. Smith's process is to support the plant stalk just as a trellis supports the grapes or sweet peas.

This is why, Mr. Smith contends, it is possible to grow plants in absorbent cotton. He merely saturates the cotton with a solution of the natural food for the plant it is intended to grow.

Mr. Smith is negotiating with men who, he declares, are planning to commercialize his discovery. He would establish service stations in Cleveland and other cities.

Does your lawn refuse to become green in a soil of hard clay? Send for Mr. Smith and let him put the grass on a diet. Do you own a greenhouse, and it is expensive to haul fertile soil from a distance? Send for Mr. Smith. He'll show you how to raise carnations in lake sand. "It's easy," he says, with a smile, "when you know the food carnations need."

## RATTLER'S FANGS MISS HIM.

### Snake Strikes Negro's Overalls and Can't Get Loose.

Jefferson City, Mo.—A negro farm hand cutting corn felt several sharp tugs at his overalls and thought he had become caught in briars. Glancing over his shoulder, he saw a rattlesnake five feet long. Reaching around with his corn knife, he managed to sever the snake just back of the head.

The snake had buried its curved fangs, nearly an inch in length, in the slack of the negro's overalls and could not disengage them.

## At Eighty-three Drives 400 Miles.

Glen, Easton, W. Va.—George W. Grant, eighty-three years old, who drove 400 miles with a thirty-six-year-old horse from here to Wilmington, Del., has returned to this city by rail. It required sixty-one days to make the drive. Mr. Grant drove to Delaware to see his children, whom he had not seen in forty-six years.

## FUELLESS ENGINE QUEST ENDS AT 93

### Called by Death After Working on It Seventy Years.

## TAKES SECRET TO GRAVE.

Before Dying Would Be Inventor of Minneapolis Destroyed All Charts or Mechanical Contrivances He Had Made in Search for Perpetual Motion Machine.

Minneapolis, Minn.—When John Laney, ninety-three years old, was laid to rest in Crystal Lake cemetery a seventy-year quest for the secret of "perpetual motion" came to a fruitless end.

So close did he think himself to the secret at times that he trembled with expectancy. For seventy years, despite his disappointments, his mind aflame with ambition, Laney worked, thinking, experimenting.

Meanwhile this man, a Scotchman by birth and a stonemason by trade, whose only relaxation was reading the works of Bacon, Shakespeare, Coleridge and Wordsworth, smashed and destroyed contrivance after contrivance when it failed. Then with intensified energy he concentrated on a new idea.

"It almost worked."

These three words tell the life story of a man gifted in some ways beyond his fellow men. John Laney wanted his name to go down in history, but always when he fancied he was at the very edge of accomplishment it was only to find the something missing in a contrivance that "almost worked."

"When I was just a little girl father used to have the kitchen table cleared for him when supper was over," said Mrs. Lizzie Welton, at whose home the aged man spent his last days. "He had a groove in the table and a round stone ball that he made himself. He would roll this round and round, and often mother would have to get up late at night and beg him to stop and rest."

"Father had a good education, mostly self acquired. He loved the poets, and he wrote several songs, one for the St. George guards of St. George, New Brunswick, where we once lived. He was a sculptor also."

Outside the steps of the cosy cottage where Mrs. Welton lives are two pieces of granite. One has on it figures of Hiawatha and Minnehaha; the other has on it a bear and two cubs. Inside the house, highly treasured, is a chain five feet long, with many links and an anchor at the end that was cut out with a jackknife from a solid piece of wood. Many small mementoes remain.

But before he died John Laney destroyed all charts or mechanical contrivances he had made in his search for perpetual motion. One day he said to his daughter:

"Perpetual motion will yet be found. There is no doubt of it. When it is found the world will be astonished not alone by the stupendous changes that it will bring in all industrial life, but by the simplicity of it. Millions will wonder why no one ever thought of it before."

"I am an old man," he would often say. "I saw the coming of the railroads, the telegraph, the automobile and the more wonderful things of later years. I predicted back in 1850 that the world would one day see the horseless wagon, and it is here. Ah, if I could only just get the one little missing link!"

## MAD DOG CALLS POLICE.

### Upsets Telephone In Rampage and Central Does the Rest.

Danville, Ill.—A dog afflicted with rabies indirectly called the police department and thus brought about its own destruction. Before it was killed it overturned much of the furniture at the home of Louis Smith, its owner, and badly scared the servant.

In its rampage it upset a desk on which the telephone rested and as the receiver fell from the hook central asked for the number. The operator heard the howling of the dog and, believing that something was wrong, called the police department.

## BABE TRAVELS IN BASKET.

### Young Father Makes Long Journey With Motherless Child.

Eagle, Ariz.—With a clothes basket as a cradle for his month-old motherless babe R. E. Hiatt made the journey from Eagle to Sidney, Ia., to place the infant in the care of its grandmother. Mrs. Hiatt died just a month ago following the birth of twins, one of which died at birth.

A woman on the train volunteered to assist the young father, and the infant reached its destination safely.

## Owns Wrong Land Twelve Years.

McMinnville, Ore.—Twelve years ago Josef Henrich bought eight acres of school land from the state, located, paid taxes and improved the place. N. W. Smith, who recently purchased thirteen acres from the state, discovered that Henrich had been living on his land and had paid taxes on another tract one mile south similar in description. In the twelve years Henrich had built a home on the Smith place, cleared some of the timber and cultivated the land. The Henrich tract in the meantime has not been touched.

## CENSURE HARVARD BOYS' TALK

### It's Slander, Vapid War Chat and Personalities, Says College Paper.

Cambridge.—Harvard students are accused of being frivolous, if not worse, in their table talk by the Harvard Crimson, every one of the thousand who eat in Memorial hall being included in the criticism. The editorial says:

"One thousand men are each wasting three hours a day in intellectual dejection which might profitably be spent in cultivating intelligent thought.

"Women, the war, athletics and personalities comprise the range of subjects. Among the first named virtue is apparently unknown. The weaker sex is subject to slandering remarks whose sole aim is to fill a gap in the conversation.

"When the talk wanders to the war some one says, 'I hope those d—d— get licked,' and the subject is closed. Even on athletics, where the interest is keenest, desultory remarks and blasphemies on Yale are the main element. Interspersing everything are biting personalities on another's physical or mental qualities. A tone of affected cynicism crowns the whole."

## GIRL USHERS IN CHURCH.

### Bridgeport Pastor Believes They Will Be Attraction.

Bridgeport, Conn.—For the first time in the history of the state girl ushers served in the Washington Park Methodist Episcopal church here. The Rev. Everett A. Burns, the pastor, said the girls will act in that capacity every Sunday evening.

"I hope that the young men who might otherwise absent themselves from services will attend because of the girl ushers," he said. The girls, all from well to do families, are Helen Clinton, Mildred Curtis, Anna Rackmeyer, Emma Smith, Ella Crabtree, Irene Chapman and Clarice Bray. Mrs. Julia Griffin also is an usher.

## HAS LONELY SUPPER AT 105.

### Centenarian Is Said to Be the Daughter of Napoleon's Chef.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Mrs. Susan Quinlan, 105 years old, spent her birthday quietly at her home with only her son, Charles, sixty years old, a carpenter, with whom she lives, sharing the supper.

Mrs. Quinlan has been married three times. She was born in France, the daughter of Franz Antoine, who is said to have been chef to the Emperor Napoleon. She came to this country when twenty-six years old. Her last husband, who died several years ago, was Patrick Quinlan, a cafe proprietor.

## TEXAS COWPUNCHER DIES WORTH MILLION

### As Boy Asked For Cattle In Lieu of Pay.

El Paso, Tex.—Wert Love, who has died at Warfa, started as a cowboy without even a horse that he could call his own and became millionaire owner of vast herds and a ranch that was a domain in itself.

A resident of West Texas since 1885, Wert Love was known to every cowboy from Fort Worth to El Paso. He had his peculiar characteristics, and thrift was one of them. But while he was frugal, he never allowed a genuine case of distress to go unrelieved.

When other cowboys were drawing their wages in gold back in the eighties and riding to El Paso or San Antonio to spend the money in riotous living or over the gaming table, Wert Love was putting his earnings into cows. His start was seven cows. At his death he could not have counted all the cattle in his herd if he had ridden hard for a month at the task.

His first work after coming west was for Jim Powell, a cousin, near Fort Davis. He was a mere boy and received but \$25 a month and his board. He refused to take any money except that necessary to buy his clothes, which were few, and asked to be paid in cows.

In 1889 he had 150 head. After the start it seemed easy to those who watched Wert Love, but they knew he was working hard all the time.

He always picked the best cattle when he bought, and he always picked the best range for them. The result was that he lost few cattle by disease or drought. He watched the markets and sold right and invested the money again.

The result was that when he died 200 men were on his payroll and his estate was worth more than \$1,000,000. A son nine years old will get most of it and will probably be the richest boy in Texas.

## THREE GEESE—COSTS \$100.

### Widow Wins Long Lawsuit, and Birds Sell For \$150.

Pocahontas, Ark.—A goose case has finally been disposed of in circuit court here. Mrs. Ledbetter, a widow, brought a replevin suit against a man named Starr for three geese that she claimed belonged to her. The trial in the justice of the peace's court resulted in the appeal to the circuit court. Eighteen witnesses were in attendance.

Mrs. Ledbetter was awarded the geese. The total cost to the litigants amounted to more than \$100, besides the cost to the county. The geese were marketed at 50 cents each.

## SLAKE CAUSES AUTO WRECK.

### Runaway Follows Owner's Effort to Kill Copperhead on Seat.

East Orange, N. J.—James Morrison of Orange went automobilizing with his family the other afternoon and when over the Second mountain drove into a dirt road so that his wife and two children could pick wild flowers. They left the car under a large oak tree and sauntered off.

Half an hour later Mrs. Morrison and her two children returned to the car for the return trip. Colled up on the front seat was a large copperhead snake. The mother and children, dropping the flowers, ran away screaming.

Mr. Morrison returned to the car and, as the branches hung low over it, pushed it back to the macadam road of Eagle Rock avenue. Getting a stout club from the woods, he swung at the snake, missed it and accidentally gave the car a push, and down the hill it went.

The grade was very steep, and the automobile ran through a wooden fence into the farm of Jacob Miller, striking a calf, killing a couple of chickens and finally halting after it had torn away part of Miller's back porch. By this time there was not much left of the car, and Mr. Morrison, with his wife and two children, walked four miles home. The snake escaped.

## USE FOUND FOR BEAR GRASS.

### Fiber Obtained From It Converted Into Cordage, Matting, Etc.

Tucuman, N. M.—Gathering the spear-like leaves of the wild bear grass that grows profusely over a large area of western Texas and baling the fiber that is obtained therefrom is a new industry for this part of the country. A large plant for preparing the fiber for market has been established here.

The product is shipped to Chicago, where it is manufactured into rope, cordage, matting and other products. The available supply of the raw material is said to be practically inexhaustible.

Up to the time it was discovered that the leaves contain a valuable fiber bear-grass was considered worthless by the ranchmen. It is now proving a source of considerable revenue for the land owners and the men who are employed in marketing it.

## FLOOD OF IMMIGRANTS COMING AFTER THE WAR

### Uncle Sam Must Be Careful to Bar the Unfit.

Washington.—Eternal vigilance is needed on the part of the immigration department in restricting the number of unfit immigrants trying to enter this country. Although immigration has had a tremendous drop, paupers, insane, epileptic and feeble minded persons, professional beggars, those likely to become a public charge, contract laborers, assisted aliens, those living on immorality and others debarred from entering this country still seem to be emigrating, though probably in smaller numbers.

Last year 33,041 individuals were refused entrance to this country, a proportion to the total number of aliens (immigrant and nonimmigrant) landing of 2.3 per cent, while for the last year ending January, 1915, 15,208 were debarred, being 5.1 per cent of the total immigration during that time.

Of those trying to enter during the last six months 249 were idiots, sub-cells or feeble minded, 87 were insane or epileptic, 1,144 were suffering from loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, 9,809 were likely to become a public charge, 1,746 were contract laborers, 344 were assisted aliens and 171 were coming for immoral purposes.

Many people see in the fact that there is little reduction in the numbers of the mentally, physically and morally unfit who are attempting to enter this country an indication of what may be expected in the near future. At the end of the war Europe will try to keep its strong, its able-bodied and its healthy individuals, while enormous financial burdens will probably induce a marked tendency toward emigration, actively encouraged perhaps, of those who are apt to become a burden on the state.

Such problems as far as possible will be shifted to other shoulders through a process of emigration. Only stringent regulations on the part of the American government and extraordinary efficiency in its immigration service will prevent such an unloading of the unfit upon the shoulders of Uncle Sam.

## NEW ORLEANS IS RAT PROOF.

### Not a Case of Plague in City Since Oct. 4—Work Continues.

Washington.—"More than half of the approximately 70,000 buildings in New Orleans have been made rat proof; there has not been a case of plague there since Oct. 4 last, and it will not be long before New Orleans will be one of the most rat proof cities in the world," announced Dr. W. C. Rucker, assistant surgeon general of the public health service. Dr. Rucker has charge of the eradication of the plague.

Reports show that 318,000 rats have been caught by the health authorities in New Orleans since the anti-plague campaign began last autumn, and all of them have been subjected to bacteriological examination. "All the rats caught have been identified as to species and sex," said Dr. Rucker. "The species plays an important part."

## \$2,000 Awaits Lost Cat.

Chicago.—John H. Warder used to think a great deal of his pet angora cat, Boyse. In his will he provided that \$2,000 be set aside in a trust fund for the care of Boyse at a cat paradise in Massachusetts. The will has just been filed for probate, and Mrs. Warder, to whom the whole estate is left, was asked what she intended to do in regard to Boyse. "Goodness!" she exclaimed, "I gave Boyse away a year ago. I don't even know where he is now."

## WIRELESS VISION SEEN BY TESLA

### Thinks "World System" Will Allow Many to Talk at Once.

## ENDS STATIC DISTURBANCE

### Inventor Also Hopes to Transmit Pictures by Same Medium Which Carries the Voice—Declares It Will Be Possible to Hold Secret Conversation Too.

New York.—Nikola Tesla announced that he had received a patent on an invention which would not only eliminate static interference, the present bugaboo of wireless telephony, but would enable thousands of persons to talk at once between wireless stations and make it possible for those talking to see one another by wireless, regardless of the distance separating them. He said also that with his wireless station now in the process of construction on Long Island he hoped to make New York one of the central exchanges in a world system of wireless telephony.

The inventor, who has won fame by his electrical inventions, dictated this statement:

"The experts carrying out this brilliant experiment are naturally deserving of great credit for the skill they

have shown in perfecting the devices. These are of two kinds—first, those serving to control transmission, and second, those magnifying the received impulse. That the control of transmission is perfect is plain to experts from the fact that the Arlington, Mare Island and Pearl Harbor plants are all ineffective and that the distance of telephonic communication is equal to that of telegraphic transmission. It is also perfectly apparent that the chief merit of the application lies in the magnification of the microphone impulse. It must not be imagined that we deal here with new discoveries. The improvement simply concerns the control of the transmitted and the magnification of the received impulse, but the wireless system is the same. This can never be changed.

"It is claimed that static disturbance will fatally interfere with the transmission, while as a matter of fact there is no static disturbance possible in properly designed transmission and receiving circuits. Quite recently I have described in a patent circles which are absolutely immune to static and other interferences, so much so that when a telephone is attached there is absolute silence, even lightning in the immediate vicinity not producing a click of the diaphragm, while in the ordinary telephonic conversation there are all kinds of noises.

"Another contention is that there can be no secrecy in wireless telephony conversation. I say it is absurd to raise this contention, when it is positively demonstrated by experiments that the earth is more suitable for transmission than any wire could ever be. A wireless telephony conversation can be made as secret as a thought.

"I have myself erected a plant for the purpose of connecting by wireless telephony the chief centers of the world, and from this plant as many as a hundred will be able to talk absolutely without interference and with absolute secrecy. The plant would simply be connected with the telephone central exchange in New York city, and any subscriber will be able to talk to any other telephone subscriber in the world, and all this without any change in his apparatus. This plan has been called my 'world system.' By the same means I propose also to transmit pictures and project images, so that the subscriber will not only hear the voice, but see the person to whom he is talking. Pictures transmitted over wires is a perfectly simple art practiced today. Many inventors have labored on it, but the chief credit is due to Professor Korm of Munich."

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